

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Sanctions the Constitution of the First Regulated Market Committee at Davangere.

READ—

Government Order No. G. 6270-5—Mart., dated 10th May 1944, sanctioning the constitution of a Provisional Committee in connection with the establishment of a Regulated Market at Davangere.

2. Notification No A. F. 3424—Mart. 14-48-2, dated 13th December 1948, declaring that the Davangere City Municipal limits shall be a 'Market' established under the Mysore Agricultural Produce Market Act, for certain articles of agricultural produce.

3. Notification No. A.F. 4389—Mart. 14-48-5, dated 27th January 1949, declaring that the taluks of Davangere, Harihar, Jagalur, Holalkere, Hosadurga, Chennagiri and Honnali shall be the area producers of agricultural produce in which shall be entitled to be represented on the Marketing Committee for the Regulated Market constituted in the above notification.

4. Letter No. M.D.H. 1—48-49, dated 14th July 1949, from the Chief Marketing Officer, forwarding proposals for the constitution of the first Regulated Market Committee at Davangere, under Section 5 of the Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1939, and requesting sanction of Government thereto.

ORDER NO. A.F. 842-46—MART. 40-48-2, DATED BANGALORE,
THE 9TH AUGUST 1949.

Government are pleased to constitute the first Regulated Market Committee at Davangere with the following personnel:—

Chairman.

1. The Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug District, Chitaldrug.

Elected Members.

2. Sri K. S. Siddappa, District Board Member, Davangere (Elected by the District Board, Chitaldrug).
3. The President, City Municipal Council, Davangere (Elected by the Davangere City Municipality).

Members elected by the Traders.

4. Sri Iyanahalli Doddaveerappa, son of Sri Iyanahalli Channabasappa, Davangere.
5. Sri Rachotappa Kanchikere, son of Sri Mahalingappa.
6. Sri K. G. Hanumanthappa, son of Sri K. G. Kotrappa.
7. Sri M. P. Veerabhadrapappa, son of Sri Mundas Puttappa.
8. Sri G. Mahadevappa, son of Sri G. Murugappa.

Nominated Members.

9. *Davangere Taluk.*—Sri Bethur Basappa, Land-lord, Anekonda.
10. *Janab C. Mohammed Cheman*, Land-lord, Davangere.
11. *Harihar Taluk.*—Sri Yareshime Basappa, Harihar.
12. *Honnali Taluk.*—Sri Gowda Nanjappa, Arbagatte, Honnali Taluk.
13. *Chennagiri Taluk.*—Sri Lakshmeswarada Murugendrapappa, son of Adavappa Settar, Hodigere, Chennagiri Taluk.
14. *Hosadurga Taluk.*—Sri G. Basappa, B.A., M.R.A. Chikjagati, Hosadurga Road Post.
15. *Holalkere Taluk.*—Sri D. Hanumanthappa, Ramagiri, Holalkere Taluk.
16. *Jagalur Taluk.*—Sri J. S. Kallappa, Land-lord, Jagalur.

The Provisional Marketing Committee constituted in Government Order dated 10th May 1944, read above, will cease to function from this date.

MIR SAFDAR HUSSAIN, *Genl. Secy.*

PUBLIC HEALTH, FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES
SECRETARIAT**Passes Orders reviewing the Report on the Working of the Food Supplies Department for the year ended June 1948.**

READ—

Report of Administration of the Food Supplies Department during the year ended June 1948, received with letter No. C. 1-461-48-49, dated 15th December 1948, from the Director of Food Supplies.

ORDER NO. S.D. 1101-25—R. 36-48 4, DATED BANGALORE,
THE 13TH AUGUST 1949.

1. Recorded.

2. *Administration.*—Sri K. Guru Dutt continued to be in charge of the Food Supplies Department throughout the year. Janab Syed Abdul Khader, B.A. and *Rajasevaprakashta* Sri R. N. Mirza, B.E., continued to be Additional Director of Food Supplies and Additional Director (Transport), respectively.

As food controls which were in force since 1942 had been necessitated by war conditions, it was being urged in several quarters, that although the War ended in 1945, no attempts had been made to end controls and allow normal trade channels to function. In the early months of the year, the pressure of public opinion for decontrol became insistent and even the Government of India felt that, as continuance of controls meant import and handling by Government of large quantities of foodgrains, it could not be continued indefinitely in view of the serious repercussions of large import of foodgrains on the general import capacity of the country. They appointed in August 1947, a Committee to enquire into and make recommendations regarding the immediate and long-term food policy of the Centre. Agreeing in general with the interim report of the Committee, the Government of India announced on the 10th December 1947, their revised food policy for the year 1948.

The main object of the revised policy was one of progressive decontrol to be carried out and completed before the calendar year 1948. As the State was a deficit area for rice even in normal years, it was considered that there would be great risk if the scheme of procurement then in force were to be modified in any way particularly in view of the insufficient ceiling import quota fixed for the calendar year 1948. In pursuance of this policy, paddy which had begun to be harvested, continued to be procured under the Scheme of Monopoly Procurement at the enhanced prices. The procurement of minor millets was abandoned and restrictions on their movement and trade removed from February 1948. The distribution of millets through Government Depots was, however, continued till practically the end of the year. The "Controlled Commodities and Controlled Foodgrains Transport Order, 1943" and "The Foodgrains Control Order, 1942" were also repealed thereby permitting traders to deal in foodgrains without obtaining licenses. The monopoly procurement of paddy was abandoned with effect from 1st April 1948. Paddy was deleted from Schedule I of the Articles of Food Acquisition (Harvest) Order, 1944, thereby allowing free trade in and movement of paddy and rice prohibiting, however, the export of the same outside the State. The distribution of rice through Government Depots in all areas, both urban and rural, was, however, continued on the same scale as before, till the end of the year to avoid possible inconvenience to the public as a result of decontrol. Though slight fall in prices was perceptible immediately after decontrol, the results of decontrol were hardly encouraging, as the prices soon after soared much higher than the controlled prices.

Consequent on the decontrol of millets in February 1948, and paddy in April 1948, the staff in the several offices of the Food Supplies Department was considerably retrenched, involving a reduction of 4,622 in the number of persons employed and a saving of Rs. 2,45,160 per annum in cost.

3. *Seasonal Conditions and Production.*—The seasonal conditions having been normal during the year, the yields of crops were generally fair except for slight local variations.

4. *Procurement of Foodgrains.*—The quantities of foodgrains acquired during the year under the Articles of Food Acquisition (Harvest) Order were as under :—

	Pallas
1 Paddy ...	1,528,026
2 Ragi ...	50,145
3 Jola ...	22,033
4 Other grains ...	5,101
Total ...	1,605,305 pallas or 160,530.5 tons

These figures represent a decrease of 419,669 pallas or 41,966.9 tons as compared with the total quantities of foodgrains acquired during 1946-47.

5. *Imports from Outside.*—The following statement indicates the quantities of foodgrains actually received in the State during the year 1947-48, as per basic plans :—

	Tons
Rice ...	27,641.57
Milletts ...	31,087.9
Oats ...	233.0
Wheat ...	19,391.9
Gram and Gram products...	3,212.0
Pulses ...	5,081.0

During the year 78,121.37 tons of cereals were imported into the State as against 180,993 tons during 1946-47, thus showing a decided decrease in total receipts.

6. *Distribution of Foodgrains.*—Arrangements for the distribution of foodgrains by statutory rationing in the Cities and certain important urban areas, and by informal and rural rationing in other areas continued as before throughout the year. The number of Sales Depots and Ration Shops functioning in the various districts at the end of the year was 963 as under :—

	Urban Area	Rural Area	Total
Government Depots	132	189	321
Society	148	84	232
Municipal	22	...	22
Panchayet	...	151	151
Private Licensees' depots and Departmental Stores	237	...	237
Total	539	424	963

7. *Scale of Rations.*—At the commencement of the year an overall scale of rations at 10 ozs. per adult per diem was in force. This had to be reduced to 8 ozs. in about October, due to reduced stock position, but the scale of rations was enhanced as follows with effect from 1st February 1948 :—

"A" Class	...	10 ozs.
"B" Class	...	11 do
Heavy Manual Labour	...	14 do
Plantation Manual Labour	...	10 do

8. *Off-takes.*—The total off-takes of foodgrains in rural and urban areas during the period from July 1947 to June 1948 amounted to 187,536 tons as shown below as against 280,735 tons in the previous year :—

	In Tons.
Rice ...	105,893
Milletts ...	66,504
Wheat ...	15,139

The decrease of 93,199 tons in off-takes during the year from those in the previous year was due to more favourable seasonal conditions and the consequent improvement in the harvest yields and restricted issues of millets towards the end of the year.

Arrangements were continued as in the previous years to make supplies of rations to the employees of large factories, establishments, etc., through their employers. Coffee planters were allowed to purchase bulk supplies of paddy (on monthly permits) required for the distribution for their labours. This was discontinued only when, with the decontrol, rice and

paddy became available in the open market. The Mysore State Railway continued to be an independent unit for distribution of foodgrains to their employees as in last year. Bulk supplies were made to the Mysore State Troops and their families through the Mysore Lancers' Co-operative Society. The responsibility for feeding the civilian labour employed in Army works which was transferred to the Food Supplies Department with effect from the 16th March 1947, continued to be borne by the Department and arrangements made to issue bulk supplies on the usual scale.

9. *Rationing.*—Statutory rationing was in force in 20 towns in the State (including the Civil Station, Bangalore) during the first half of the year. Statutory rationing was withdrawn in three towns of Shimoga, Sagar and Bhadravati from the 1st January 1948. Subsequently statutory rationing was abolished from the 1st July 1948 in all areas except the five Cities of Bangalore, Civil Station, Mysore, K.G.F. and Davangere.

The Mysore Food (Restriction in service of Meals by Catering Establishments and others) Order of 1946 continued to be in force during the first half of the year. With the new policy of relaxation of controls all the provisions of this Order except that relating to the restriction on opening or licensing of new catering establishments, hotels, coffee bars or bakeries were repealed in May 1948.

10. *Financial Aspect of Food Supplies operations.*—During the year 1947-48 foodgrains to the value of Rs. 2,71,30,286 were purchased locally and of Rs. 3,32,49,532 from outside the State. The sales during the period amounted to Rs. 6,56,34,715 and the stock in hand at the end of the year was Rs. 1,18,48,797. The net deficit for the year was Rs. 75,23,052 exclusive of the subsidy on foodgrains in the Civil Area which amounted to Rs. 15,02,388, the total subsidy for the State being Rs. 90,25,440.

11. *Stores and Preservation of Foodgrains.*—Seven twin Nissen sheds were constructed during the year for storage of foodgrains. The usual measures of preservation, pest control and sanitation were adopted this year also.

12. *Sugar Production.*—The Mysore Sugar Company produced 15,000 tons of sugar during the season ended March 1948. The control over price, movement and distribution of sugar within the State was removed from the 8th December 1947. Due to the increase in the price of sugar, there was perceptible fall in the consumption of sugar. In view of the favourable sugar position in the State, free export of articles of confectionery like chocolates, sweets, etc., was permitted from June 1948.

Other Commodities—(a) Jaggery.—In modification of the Jaggery Control Order of 1946, the Jaggery Control Order of 1947 came into force from the 8th December 1947, under which control over jaggery within the State was lifted, but export outside the State was banned except under permits.

(b) Vegetable Oil Products.—Control over Vegetable Oil Products continued during the year.

(c) Controlled Commodities (Miscellaneous).—In pursuance of the policy of relaxation of controls, the control over most of the miscellaneous commodities was lifted. In August 1947 the restriction that was in force on the export of potatoes was withdrawn. The ban on onions and tamarind was, in the first instance, lifted temporarily till the end of December 1947. The position was reviewed thereafter and the ban on export removed.

During the year control over chillies and horsegram was also removed and free export of these commodities was permitted.

14. *Food Councils.*—The Central Food Council met eight times during the year and the Bangalore and Mysore City Food Councils and District Food Councils continued to meet fairly regularly and discussed problems relating to food supplies in their respective areas. A Food Council was constituted for Davangere town in July 1947.

15. *Cattle, Sheep and Goats.*—The restrictions imposed on the export of sheep and goats outside the State were also removed during the year.

16. *Transport*.—There were 156 lorries under the control of the department at the commencement of the year. During the year, eight more lorries (chassis) were purchased and handed over at cost to private parties on Lease-Lend Basis. The total number of vehicles that remained with the private parties was 51. With a view to closing down the Transport section in pursuance of the policy of decontrol contemplated, 116 lorries were disposed of in public auction which fetched Rs. 3,69,770. At the end of the year, there remained 50 lorries, 17 of them being in the Districts and 33 in Bangalore.

17. *Kerosene Oil*.—In conformity with the accepted policy of progressive decontrol of all commodities, kerosene was also decontrolled in February 1948. As the prices shot up abnormally especially in rural parts, the Mysore Kerosene Price Control Order, 1948, was promulgated in March 1948. This Order did not, however, bring about the desired results. Government therefore reimposed full control over kerosene in June 1948 and the position consequently eased considerably.

18. *Fuel and Charcoal*.—The supply of fuel to Bangalore City, Civil Station and the Army through the Bangalore Fuel Supply and Transport Company continued during the year. Subsequently in pursuance of the policy of gradual decontrol, control over the prices and movement of charcoal was withdrawn in March 1948.

19. *Food Prosecutions*.—Eight hundred and two prosecutions under food regulations were pending at the commencement of the year and 2,013 prosecutions were newly instituted, bringing the total number of cases for disposal to 2,815. Of these, 2,152 cases ended in conviction and 88 cases were withdrawn or otherwise disposed of, leaving a balance of 565 cases pending at the close of the year. Foodgrains worth Rs. 26,312-3-3 involved in these cases were confiscated to Government.

20. *Rewards*.—Rewards aggregating Rs. 12,000 were awarded to the Police staff and private parties who assisted in the detection of crimes against food regulations.

21. *General*.—During the first half of the year, the stock position gave room for great anxiety owing to the paucity of receipts from allotments from the Centre. During the second half of the year, although the stock position eased to some extent, the food question became complicated consequent on decontrol. The work of the Department was, on the whole, satisfactory.

A. S. KHALEEL,

Public Health, Food & Civil Supplies Secy.